

Intervention: Creation and/or enhanced access to places for physical activity combined with informational outreach activities

Finding: Sufficient evidence for effectiveness

Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions | <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities | <input type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health care providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State public health departments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policymakers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Background on the intervention:

Environmental and policy approaches are designed to provide environmental opportunities, support, and cues to help people improve healthy behaviors. Examples of these interventions include transportation policies that promote non-motorized transportation, and urban planning strategies, such as zoning and land use. Environmental and policy interventions are not directed at individual persons, they are directed to physical and organizational structures.

Findings from the systematic reviews:

The Guide to Community Preventive Services reports strong evidence for effectiveness for this intervention. The Community Guide is a well respected source of evidence-based practices in public health. With guidance from the Task Force on Community Preventive Services, it summarizes what is known about the effectiveness, economic efficiency, and feasibility of interventions to promote community health and prevent disease for a variety of topics.

References:

[Guide to Community Preventive Services](http://www.thecommunityguide.org/pa/default.htm) - <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/pa/default.htm>